FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAP CITES POLISH PAPER ON DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

LD062158Y Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan, PAP--The stand of Poland and other socialist countries on the world's most important questions is clear, says the mass-circulation daily TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, organ of the PUWP voivodship committee in Katowice.

If one wants to ensure permanent peace in the world, one must strive to complement political detente with the military one, that is, to start checking the arms race, gradually limit it, and then accomplish complete disarmament in the future. This process should be carried out on the basis of equal security of both sides. All other formulas, including the attempts made by NATO to obtain military superiority, lead inevitably to putting breaks on the detente process and to intensify arms race.

The joint stand of socialist states, including Poland is of the opinion that the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act should be guided by the ten principles concerning coexistence of states and observe all the decisions contained in this act. They should not, as some Western states do, select from the Helsinki decisions what suits best their tactics, which aim, first of all, at interfering in internal affairs of socialist states under the ill-famed pretext of the defence of human rights, interpreted in a pretty peculiar manner as the freedom of attacking legal and social order in socialist countries.

Poland, as it was stressed in a statement of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, will continue to promote the implementation of the disarmament initiatives contained in the Moscow declaration. In the face of increasing the arms race by NATO states, Poland has adopted the stand that it is necessary to preserve and strengthen defensive potential of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces. We will continue to bring a contribution to consolidating the unity of all forces of socialism, freedom of nations and progress. Therefore we firmly oppose the hegemonic policy pursued by the Chinese leadership.

By persisting in her striving to consolidate peace, last year Poland scored a big political success when the U.N. General Assembly adopted "the declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace" put forth on the initiative of PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek. The document refers to the best traditions of the Polish political thoughts.

The strengthening of peace and international security is the supreme goal of the Polish foreign policy. It is reflected also in Poland's relations with states with different political systems.

Due to the crisis phenomena in the capitalist world, highly industrialized Western states limit the access to their markets with numerous barriers. We strive to overcome these obstacles with the help of agreements, ensuring trade based on equal rights, and by making the Polish export offer more attractive.

In the international arena, last year Poland was especially active in relations with developing countries. Chairman of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski paid a visit to Angola. Poland played host to the leaders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Nigeria, Al-Qadhdhafi and Obasanjo. The stands of most of the developing countries on the world key questions are identical or similar with our stand.

We support their struggle against the remnants of colonialism and imperialism. "Poland will continue to strengthen her relations with developing states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutually beneficial cooperation, and will back their strivings to set up a just international economic order", says the resolution adopted by the PUWP CC Political Bureau in May 1978.

POLISH ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF NATO ARMS RACE

LD052210Y Warsaw in English 2130 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan, PAP--The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI discusses negative effects of the arms race in an article headlined "The Price Mankind Is Paying". Excerpts: "Many a time has this paper unmasked intentions of particular imperialist circles and monopolies interested in systematic expansion of arms production and enchancement of stockpiles as a source of profits.

"In the conditions when the stockpiled potential of destruction already now is sufficient to question man's survival on earth, in case it being used, the arms race is becoming (?totally) absurd.

"It is not only the nuclear weaponry that has the capability of destroying the world over and over again. Among so-called conventional weapons, which devour 80 per cent of all military spending, there are such ones which killing capacity has been drastically increased. Their number variety has risen enormously: Napalm, gases affecting human nervous system, cluster bombs and many others. Nothing however indicates that this vast expansion of means of destruction has made any strip of the world more secure.

"Meanwhile, the U.S. military and industrial complexes and NATO are adding more oil to the arms race. The verge of poverty, excercised by one-third of mankind, youth with no prospects to employment, children with puffed out stomachs caused by lack of appropriate food, 800 million illiterates, the widening gap between the rich and poor countries: This is the side-product of the arms race mounted by the West.

"The cost of the arms race, boosted by imperialism, are simply an inconceivable burden for mankind. The world spends more on armaments than on any other public activity whatsoever.

"One could have imagined that the excessive spending in the military sphere are the 'silent killer' who brings death as efficiently as the weaponry they are allocated for. Unfortunately, this is not clear for everybody. [Words indistinct] priority of armaments in respect to international detente, the NATO circles create a peculiar political philosophy, their own logics of approach to international issues, which has already some time ago found its expression in the 'atomic diplomacy', in 'the balancing on the edge of war', in measures preferring force to common sense. This provides the groundwork for saying that NATO activity to an ever greater degree is incompatible with the vital interests of humanity.

"And meanwhile, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI referring to the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty issued on November 25, 1978, the socialist countries come out decisively for applying in all the domains efficient measures that would halt the increase in military potential."

TIRANA RADIO VIEWS GUADELOUPE MEETING OF WESTERN LEADERS

AU062040Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Text] As reported by agencies, a meeting between U.S. President Carter, British Prime Minister Callaghan, West German Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing took place these last 2 days on the Island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean. At the center of attention of this high level meeting of the leaders of Western countries were a number of international problems concerning the Middle East, Africa and Asia, as well as the relations among the Atlantic allies. The bourgeois propaganda, devoting first place to this meeting, is seeking to present it as a sign of the interest of these high Western officials in current international developments. The truth is that the Guadeloupe meeting is related to the concern and objectives of U.S. and European imperialism in various countries and areas of the world. One of the problems examined at this meeting is the Middle East problem, and particularly the situation in Iran. The bosses of the U.S. and West European monopoly bourgeoisie are certainly concerned about the preservation of the fascist shah's powers. The shah and his dictatorial regime are defending the economic and plundering interests of international capital and the strategic aims of U.S. imperialism, in the context of the implementation of their policy of expansion in rivalry with that other superpower, that is, Soviet social imperialism. In Guadeloupe they hatched up the plans to preserve the shah's sanguinary regime.

At this meeting, the major leaders of the Atlantic alliance also discussed a number of military problems and various worries and interimperialist contradictions among the participating sides. The head of U.S. imperialism, Carter, thus tried to inform his colleagues about the development of the SALT negotiations with the Soviet social imperialists, a problem on which some of the countries represented at this meeting have their reservations. Contradictions were also observed in connection with the further militarization of NATO, particularly in the direction of the so-called "standardization program."

Also at the Guadeloupe meeting the imperialist powers discussed the problem of South Africa and Rhodesia. New plots were hatched up at the expense of the Namibian, Azanian and Zimbabwe people. The interests of the imperialist powers are linked to the preservation of racialist powers in those countries. There is no doubt that the Guadeloupe meeting, like many other interimperialist meetings of this kind, was characterized by new and dangerous plots against the freedom and independence of the peoples. At the same time, it was also marked by the great contradictions existing within the capitalist world.

TIRANA RADIO CITES NEWS AGENCIES ON PHNOM PENH'S FALL

AU072045Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The news agencies report that Vietnam and Kampuchea are engaged in fierce fighting. Referring to the Vietnamese radio, the news agencies note that the forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation--which was formed last month to overthrow the central government--having captured Kompong Cham, Kampot, Svay Rieng, [word indistinct] towns and so forth, captured Phnom Penh today at 1230 local time. At the same time, the news agencies add that Vietnam has rejected the claims that its forces have invaded Kampuchea, although the Western and Asian analysts are certain that the Vietnamese are participating on a large scale in the offensive in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile the news agencies report that fighting is going on in the outskirts of the Kampuchean capital. The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea radio has reported that the Kampuchean Government has asked for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to examine the situation created in the Kampuchean-Vietnamese conflict and that for this purpose a high-level Kampuchean Government delegation, led by Norodom Sihanouk, has left for New York. While on its way to the United Nations, the delegation made a stopover in Beijing [Peking], where it conferred with Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] and other high-level Chinese officials. This very grave situation of tension and war created between Vietnam and Kampuchea is the result of the direct intervention of the Chinese and Soviet social imperialists and of their rivalry for expansion and hegemony in that region.

ATA COMMENTS ON NORMALIZATION OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD051110Y Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

["Reactionary Plans and Ambitions Lurk Behind the Sino-U.S. Relations"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 5 Jan, ATA--The propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and that of the Chinese revisionists are making a great fuss these days about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and China. The U.S. press and the Chinese one have published Carter's and Hua Guofeng's [Hua Kuo-feng] statements and messages, and speeches of various kinds about this event.

All this clamour has to do with the political targets of the Chinese revisionists and U.S. imperialists. In its goal to transform China into an imperialist superpower, the Chinese leadership wants the support and aid of U.S. imperialism in the economic, political and military fields. U.S. imperialism, on its part, considers China as a good partner in its imperialist and expansionist plans.

These are the reasons that leaders of the two countries have greatly evaluated the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. "The normalisation of Sino-U.S. relations, "said Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] in a ceremony organized on this occasion, "is an historical event." He added that "the Chinese Government has long since seen the Sino-U.S. relations in a political and strategic long-term perspective."

On occasion of the ceremonies for the establishment of the diplomatic relations, the U.S. imperialists once more assured the Chinese revisionists for their all-round and constant support. "In the future", stated one of the Washington representatives at the reception given in Beijing [Peking], "the U.S. Congress will have a special responsibility guaranteeing that on our part the friendship established today forges ahead incessantly and you can rely on our endeavours in this direction". These statements clearly testify to the conformity of the objectives of the global strategy of U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists.

Behind the sensational establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. imperialists and Chinese revisionists lurk reactionary plans and ambitions to the detriment of the peoples of the world. The close ties that the Chinese revisionists are establishing with every passing day with the imperialist powers, especially with the United States of America, clearly speak of the dangerous road on which China has embarked today. Besides the danger of U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, the danger of Chinese social imperialism was added to the world.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS, COMMENTS ON EEC-PRC LINKS

AU062020Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Text] XINHUA [NCNA] reports that Emilio Colombo, chairman of the EEC parliament [as heard], is making a 6-day official visit in Beijing [Peking]. A very warm reception was reserved for him, as for all other representatives of international capital. He met with many representatives of the Chinese revisionists, including Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng]. Colombo's current visit to China, as is the case also with the numerous visits and contacts that the Chinese revisionist leaders have had with representatives of capitalist organizations, is aimed at strengthening China's links with various imperialist powers as much as possible and is part of its general strategy of becoming a superpower. To achieve their aims, the Chinese social imperialists are trying in every possible way to benefit economically and militarily from U.S. imperialism and other industrialized capitalist countries such as Japan, as well as from the EEC. During the lunches and dinners given in Beijing in honor of the representative of the EEC, this organization of West European monopolies, the warmest eulogies were paid to this organization by the Chinese leaders.

At a reception given by Hua Guofeng, he declared that China's links with the EEC will develop further in all fields. [Words indistinct] stressed that China hopes to see a strong Europe and said that "we have confidence that West Europe, too, hopes to see a strong China." On the basis of this slogan, the Chinese social imperialists are supporting NATO, the EEC, the alliance between West European countries and the United States, as well as the "united Europe" in every possible way. Colombo, for his part, evaluating China's relations with the EEC, political as well as economical, said that China's cooperation with the EEC has a political importance that transcends economic and trade limits. This cooperation and the role reserved to each other by the leaders of Chinese social imperialism and those of the EEC, are related to their common imperialist strategy.

HOXHA THANKS INDIVIDUALS, COLLECTIVES FOR NEW YEAR GREETINGS

AU061950Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha sends the following message of thanks to all those who wished him a happy new year in 1979:

I warmly thank the collectives of various working centers, workers, peasants, intellectuals, army and Ministry of the Interior units, families of war martyrs, friends and comrades, heroes of socialist labor and young pioneers for their very warm greetings on the occasion of the new year. I express my gratitude to all of you and at the same time I wish you all a happy new year. May you score many successes at work and in life. Let all of us, together, in invincible unity around our glorious AWP and under its wise Marxist-Leninist leadership, in the spirit of revolutionary patriotism, turn the year 1979, which is also the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from the Nazi and fascist invaders and the internal traitors, into a year of further victories in the heroic work of building socialism and of steeling and defending our beloved country.

[Signed] Enver Hoxha, 6 January 1979

ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 JAN

AU072050Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the Italian Republic led by Rinaldo Ossola, minister of foreign trade, arrived in our country today to sign the relevant document on goods exchange for 1979 with our country.

At the Rinas Airport the delegation was met by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; Xhustin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. Also meeting the delegation were Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and officials of the Italian Embassy.

This afternoon the Italian Government trade delegation led by Rinaldo Ossola, minister of foreign trade, was received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade. Present at the meeting were Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; Xhustin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. During the meeting opinions were exchanged on development of trade relations between the two countries.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS CUBAN ENVOY'S NATIONAL RECEPTION

AU052128Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 2100 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Andrea [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba, tonight gave a reception at the embassy on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Cuba's liberation. The reception was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Communications Llambi Leka and other guests. Heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were also present.

ATA REPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHLAND REGIONS

LD051100Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

["Result of the Implementation of the Directive of the Party of Labour of Albania: 'Take to the Hills and Mountains and Make Them as Fertile as the Plains'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 5 Jan, ATA--The policy of the Party of Labour of Albania, in the general context of the country's development, has aimed and aims at devoting special care to the raising of the wellbeing of the people in the hilly and mountainous zones, to step up the rate of their development. "The measures the party has taken and will take," Comrade Enver Hoxha says, "to develop the highlands have not and will not have the scope of drawing profits, as the capitalists and revisionists do. With its policy, it has aimed and aims at making the peasantry of these areas live as well as possible, to always keep these zones populated just like the plains." The results of the implementation of this policy of the Party of Labour of Albania are evident in the development all the mountainous districts of the country have assumed. One of these mountainous districts is also that of Mirdite. The preliberation history of the country places this district among the most backward districts, while in the years of the people's power, in this district, like all over Albania, life has completely changed.

Great and allround transformations took place in the District of Mirdite over the years of people's power in all fields of life. The basis of a new industry was set up in this district, the main branch of which is the copper industry which secures over 90 per cent of the total industrial production of the district and almost half of the production of the copper industry in Albania. Besides the extracting industry, the copper processing industry has been set up there as well. An industrial production equal to that the district gave in a year before liberation is turned out in less than two days in Merdite now.

The line of the Party of Labour of Albania has aimed and aims at ensuring a high rate development of agriculture in the hilly and mountainous zones, too. The collectivization of agriculture in Mirdite which was carried out step by step and concluded in 1966, created the conditions for the rapid development of agriculture and the raising of the wellbeing of the highlanders relying on the common property. The directive of the Party of Labour of Albania: "Take to the Hills and Maountains and Make Them as Fertile as the Plains," yielded its results in this mountainous district, too. Mechanized means were used to open up new lands. Livestock raising and fruit growing also assumed a considerable development. The state spent considerable funds to construct irrigation projects for the mechanization of the work processes and the supply with fertilizers.

In Mirdite, where formerly the population did not have enough to eat even for three months a year, today, despite the fact that the population has doubled, the needs of the population in bread grains are entirely met and surpluses are sold to the state. The mountainous agricultural cooperatives pay as much money for one work day as those in the plains. In 1977 the production of bread grain was 8 times larger than in 1938 or 2.8 times larger than in 1970. Now many tractors and other farm machinery are employed in this district, and 67 per cent of the arable land is under irrigation.

The view of the mountainous villages of this district has completely changed. Over 80 per cent of the houses in the villages have been built after liberation. All the villages have been electrified and are connected with the telephone network. Shops and sectors of public services are opened even in the remotest villages. The highlanders rightly call their district "new Merdite" "Mirdite of the Party". (?Three) new cities have been set up in Mirdite after liberation.

Implementing the very important tasks set by the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, important successes will be achieved in the District of Mirdite, like everywhere in Albania, during the current five year plan. At such rates have developed also the other mountainous districts in the country.

BRIEFS

FACTORIES REPORT NEW PRODUCTS--Proceeding from the successes achieved last year, the collective of the Shkoder linen factory started the current year with new energies and the belief that possibilities exist to increase the range of products and improve their quality. The towelling section will produce an additional 10,000 square meters of towelling. Experiments have also been going on in a new knitwear section. Meanwhile, the collective of the Kavaje glass factory in Durres District reports a good start was made this year after the overfulfillment of last year's plan. The production of new articles remains at the center of attention for this collective. New sections were added to the factory last year for the production of carved glass, straight and curved, and for the production of vehicle spark plugs. The Majolica tiles and optical glass sections were reconstructed, thus making it possible to increase production capacities and to improve the quality of products. Another success for the factory is the production of phials for medicaments, starting with phials for penicillin and streptomycin. In addition, 26 new articles were added to the range of mass consumer goods. Experiments are beginning this year for the production of a number of glass spare parts for industrial uses and laboratory vessels. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 79 AU]

PARTY DAILY DISCUSSES GUADELOUPE CONFERENCE

AU061400Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jan, BTA--Foreign news analyst Nencho Khranov comments in RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the meeting of the four most influential states in the imperialist world--the USA, Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr Khranov points out that the sharp economic and political problems, the attempts at finding compromise decisions so as to tone down the growing contradictions and the desire to coordinate actions on some key international problems, have made the premiers of these countries meet in Guadeloupe. In his view the present talks are a logical necessity. After the failure of the NATO states in Washington last May and of the following meeting of the leaders of the seven most developed capitalist countries in Bonn to contribute anything to surmounting the political and economic problems, now we are witnessing the attempt in succession at attaining coordination. "The entire development of relations among the imperialist powers in the present world shows that it is not possible to find some magic means of surmounting contradictions and the exotic seascape of the Caribbean sea would hardly help achieve this", Mr Khranov concludes.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN REGIME

AU061428Y Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jan, BTA--Political Commentator Ivan Galushkov comments in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation one month ago. The author analyzes the facts of Kampuchea's socio-economic development after the victory over imperialism in the spring of 1975 when, with the aid of Beijing [Peking], the group of Pol Pot and Ieng Sari usurped power. Months had to pass, Mr Glushkov writes, before the world could learn of "this hurricane of violation" that had hit the land of the Khmers and which astounds one by its barbarity. Within a short period of time this ancient country, known as the Switzerland of Asia, was turned into a "huge concentration camp", into a "giant prison", into a "state of barracks socialism" where nearly 3 million people have been done away with in a ruthless and planned fashion, the news analyst writes.

Mr Glushkov emphasizes that following Beijing's recipes, an "as though unreal society", without towns, without property, without commodity-money relations, without families, has been built up in Kampuchea. From this the author draws the conclusions that under the conditions existing in that country there is no wonder that the popular discontent has grown into mass armed resistance against the regime which has betrayed the Kampuchean revolution and has taken the road of military adventures. "Is it strange that with every coming day the patriotic forces, rallied in the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, are winning new and new victories".

TU DAILY TRUD VIEWS EVENTS IN KAMPUCHEA

AU080909Y Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 8 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia 8 Jan, BTA--"The 'Kampuchean phenomenon' and 'the two liberations of Phnom Penh', are yet to be subjected to analysis", reads today's editorial comment in the TRUD newspaper. "The essence of the causes which gave rise to it is clear as from now, though, because when in 1975 the gates for the building up of a free and bright future opened for the Khmer people, the persons who had to lead this process took the voluntaristic road invented by the Beijing [Peking] helmsmen.

From then on it was very easy to slip down to the betrayal of one's own people, of international solidarity with the former comrades in the struggle, to the policy of genocide with respect to a whole nation. According to the paper now the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation faces the extremely responsible task of extricating its people from the tragic fate of building "socialism" after the Chinese model.

TU DAILY DISCUSSES WESTERN ANTI-VIETNAM CAMPAIGN

AU061430Y Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jan, BTA--Foreign news analyst Leon Hassid comments in the TRUD newspaper on the true objectives of the campaign launched by Western propaganda and now continuing for months against Vietnam. Mr Hassid points out that the subject, frequently exploited recently, of this campaign are the 5,000 Vietnamese refugees, crammed into the two ships Huei Phong and Hai Hong. "The fate of these people", he writes, "cannot leave anyone indifferent. But the way in which the Western propaganda machine speculates with them gives rise to doubts as to its real feelings and true objectives."

The journalist points out that some facts about these refugees are deliberately passed over in silence. Their defenders forget to say that they are rich Vietnamese of Chinese origin who are not threatened by any repressions but are fleeing because they can no longer count on profitable trade and the black market. Mr Hassid notes that in the West they shed tears over these refugees and at the same time could not care less about the fate of the 300,000 people who have fled to Vietnam from the terror in Kampuchea, the 70,000 refugees from the Philippines who have found shelter in Malaysia and another 70,000 people who have fled from China to Hong Kong. The author concludes that "the Vietnamese people today are not marching alone along the chosen road, but together with loyal and well-tested friends in struggle and ideas. They will not be diverted from this road."

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD052040Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan, BTA correspondent--A Bulgaro-Polish trade and payments protocol for 1979 was signed here today. The protocol provides for an increase by about 14 per cent in mutual trade in comparison with 1978. Bulgaria is to supply Poland with hot-houses, warehouse equipment, electric and internal-combustion-engine trucks, electric telphers and spares for them. She is to increase the export of machine tools and of products of electronics and electrical engineering. By tradition a considerable part of the Bulgarian deliveries will be made up of industrial consumer goods, products of the food industry, many kinds of farm produce such as grapes, tomatoes, water melons, peppers, wine, brandy, various types of concentrates, etc. Bulgaria will also export ferromanganese and a number of chemical products.

Poland, in her turn, will provide Bulgaria with building and road building machinery, motor-cars and lorries, microbuses, metalworking machines, as well as a range of products of electronics, electrical engineering, automation, etc. This year Poland will supply machinery and equipment for the foundry shop of the Rousse-Giurgiu works, whole plant (sugar factories) and aircraft for the agricultural aviation. Bulgaria will also receive coal, sulphur, etc.

The share of specialized and cooperated products to be exchanges under the protocol will exceed the results attained in 1978 by 20 percent. An agreement for the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries in shipbuilding in the 1981-1985 period and up to 1990 was also signed.

The long-term programme provides for Bulgaria to deliver ten 38,000-ton ships to Poland by 1985. Poland is to supply Bulgaria with marine engines and various types of equipment.

CASTRO RECEIVES TSOLOV-LED DELEGATION BEFORE DEPARTURE

AU071355Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A meeting between Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and State Council President, and the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which participated in the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Cuban revolution, took place in Havana. At the meeting Comrade Tano Tsolov awarded Cuba's first party and state leader with the jubilee medal, "100th anniversary of Bulgaria's Liberation," and conveyed Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal greetings on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the glorious Cuban revolution's victory. He also expressed the BCP and state leadership's high evaluation of remarkable successes achieved by the Cuban people in the last 20 free and peaceful years.

Fidel Castro thanked them for the high award and the sincere fraternal wishes and conveyed his cordial greetings and wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and through him to the entire Bulgarian people. Later on the Bulgarian guests departed from Havana. At the airport they were cordially seen off by Cuban leaders.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES TASKS FOR NEW YEAR

AU052001Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jan, BTA--A meeting of the government, held today, examined the 1979 tasks. In the report delivered by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, and in the debate, it was pointed out that considerable successes had been scored in 1978 in the economy and in the other spheres of life. Now the efforts of the ministries, economic organizations and workforces are directed to attaining the economic growth envisaged in the counter plans through further raising labor efficiency, reducing material expenditure and the fuller utilization of production capacity. The role increases of foreign economic relations in raising the effectiveness of the national economy. The sphere of services will also develop and the material and cultural requirements of the working people will be satisfied more fully.

The government approved a decree for improving the management of agricultural production. The aim (?of this is) to create the necessary economic conditions and prerequisites for increasing production and improving the quality of farm produce, for raising the effectiveness of agriculture and for the fuller meeting of requirements in farm production. A decree was approved also on raising the effectiveness and the further intensive development of international economic tourism. It is envisaged to improve its structure, [words indistinct] and to reconstruct and update the existing material base and to get on with the building of a [words indistinct] and rapidly to develop the special types of tourism.

ZHIVKOV, COLLEAGUES ATTEND THEATER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU051952Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] A celebration marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Ivan Vazov National Academic Theater was held in Sofia tonight.

"Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Georgi Yordanov and chiefs of the Committee for Culture and of creative unions were present." Georgi Dzhagarov read a decree with which the State Council has awarded the National Academic Theater the Georgi Dimitrov Order. Todor Zhivkov presented this order to the theater's ensemble and congratulated the artists. Following this he delivered a speech.

Zhivkov Speaks at Celebration

AU051957Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jan, BTA--The 75th anniversary of founding the Ivan Vazov National Academic Theatre was solemnly celebrated here this evening. Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, greeted the theatre team. In his speech he pointed out that the Bulgarian public sees in the National Academic Theatre one of the peaks of the national artistic genius of the last century, one of the liveliest culture centres which have retained the flame of spiritual creation and of humanism throughout its history. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that a people wins a place and prestige in mankind's consciousness not by means of military power displays and threats to destroy other peoples, but by its contribution to the peaceful cultural competition for a better, richer both materially and culturally, life. People's contribution to culture is not measured either by the size of their country's territory, or by their numbers, but by the magnitude of their real artistic and creative achievements. This aspiration and these real achievements have affirmed the dignity and national self-awareness of the Bulgarian people for the last decades of their 13-century long existence as a state.

Mr Todor Zhivkov decorated the theatre company with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, which is conferred on it for the second time. The first night performance of Shakespeare's King Lear was shown. In 75 years' time 16 works by the English dramatist have been staged in 33 productions. King Lear is being staged for the third time.

PARTY DAILY ASSESSES RESULTS OF SOFIA CONFERENCE

AU051533Y Sofia BTA in English 1303 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jan, BTA--In its leader today RABOTNICHESKO DELO makes an exhaustive review of the results yielded by the international scientific and theoretical conference "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" held at the end of last year. The daily points out that the conference responded to a necessity that had grown ripe, the necessity of collective discussion and analysis of the problems concerning the construction of the socialist society, its impact on world affairs, and the topical issues raised with the passage of time and awaiting answers from the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The 73 delegations which attended the conference (21 of which were headed by general and first secretaries or chairmen) and also the lively atmosphere of the conference (more than 100 statements were made at it) are regarded as a fact demonstrating what major a significance communists from all over the world are attaching to the matters of real socialism.

The daily pays attention to the necessity stressed at the conference that Marxism-Leninism should be creatively developed and steadily enriched with the new historical experience accumulated.

"Marxist-Leninist theory has always developed in struggle against the bourgeois ideology, it has always drawn vital juice and might from the practice, from the experience of millions of workers. As was noted by most of the delegations of the fraternal parties, the communist movement, that grew up under conditions of hard struggle against the opportunist and revisionist diversions, will gain new and stronger positions against the attempts at disregarding the general principles of scientific socialism confirmed by life itself, at regarding socialism as a regional or narrowly national phenomenon, at breaking its unity or opposing it to the interests and aims of the world revolutionary process," writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The paper continues that powerfully and convincingly the conference has emphasized the historical role of Leninism. "The attempts at underestimating the significance of Leninism and at further opposing Lenin and Marx are utterly groundless, and thoroughly lacking in logic. Our teachings are united because we are united in our aims and ideals, in our struggle. Leninism is a creative development of the ideas of Marx and Engels, a generalization of an immense theoretical and revolutionary experience, a natural continuation of the great communist cause," reads the RABOTNICHESKO DELO leader.

The collective thought of the world communist movement demonstrated at the Sofia conference, came to categorically reaffirm the creative nature of Leninism as an integral part of the revolutionary theory, as its supreme and victorious development in the present century.

Pointing out that the question of real socialism's role in world development has been given top priority in the debates at the conference the paper goes on: "The main and essential truth about real socialism lies in the fact that it liquidates the exploitation of man by man, that it secures a rapid growth of the national economy and a steady improvement of the living standard of the people, that it liberates the masses culturally and politically and involves them into a free and constructive creation. Real socialism achieved a democracy of a thoroughly new kind. It is a socialist democracy which not only proclaims but guarantees in reality wide-ranging rights for the people, and creates conditions for the mass and active participation of the workers in social management under various forms and in various degrees. The road to social progress is the road of steady development and improvement of real [socialism] precisely, and not some other and non-existent kind of socialism."

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO leader reveals the appraisal all the participants in the conference gave to real socialism as a (?factor) and a mainstay for peace in the world. It cites the statement as made by a number of representatives of communist and workers parties, all of whom emphasized the role of socialism already established for the disintegration of the colonial system, for the success of the national liberation movement.

The well-grounded and penetrating analysis of the world-wide and historic role played by the Great October Socialist Revolution and by the Soviet Union in both the creation and thriving in the world of real socialism and the encouragement of the revolutionary process, in determining the main trends in world affairs today, is cited as a moment of prime significance in the work of the conference.

Having in mind the experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the delegates to the conference repeatedly stressed the common laws and principles of socialist development, revealing simultaneously the variety of its forms determined by the specific historical situation. In that connection RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes:

It is a case of a dialectical link between the common and the specific in the construction of the new society, a case of creative application of Marxism-Leninism. And herein lies the wealth of revolutionary theory and practice, which has nothing to do with dogmatism or any revisionist or opportunist schools, trends and 'patterns'."

It is noted further on that with good reason the attention of the delegates to the conference was concentrated on Maoism, on exposing it as the most flagrant diversion from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as a degradation to the positions of greater-Han chauvinism and establishment of close collusion with the forces of war, reaction and obscurantism.

The unanimity on all the basic issues of world development so unflinchingly demonstrated at the conference is quoted as the main result the conference has achieved. "The large-scale exchange of ideas and experience, the unanimity on the main issues of world development consolidate the unity and solidarity of the world communist and workers' movement, raise proletarian internationalism onto a still higher level" the article emphasizes.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that the large attendance at the conference increased its significance as a forum for exchange of experience, for a penetrating analysis of the most important process of the day. The paper expresses the high appraisal the Bulgarian Communist Party has given to the conferences. It is said that the conclusions drawn at this important forum are to play an immense role in improving the ideological process and social development at the stage of building up the defeloped socialist society in Bulgaria.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON DISASTER IN ORSOYA VILLAGE

AU051922Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Mito Genov reports the following from Mikhaylovgrad: The causes that could explain the natural disaster--an unprecedented one according to specialists--at the Orsoya Village along the Danube River bank, have still not been established. Large cracks in the form of a trapezoid were opened while some earth layers sank and others rose up. As a result, streets were dislocated and about 140 houses sank. In the center where this development occurred a gap of about 40 meters deep was formed. The initial panic by the population was replaced by organized activities aiming at overcoming the damage and at accommodating those hit by the disaster. Funds for those who have suffered from the disaster were allocated. The Bulgarian Red Cross Central Committee rendered great assistance by providing food, clothing and heating materials. The Mikhaylovgrad Okrug People's Council Executive Committee is undertaking measures to work out a plan on accommodating the citizens of Orsoya Village who have suffered from this disaster.

BRIEFS

GOODS FROM USSR--From 1 January 1979 up to 0600 today, the following goods arrived in Bulgaria from the Soviet Union over the Friendship Bridge in Ruse that are destined for the needs of machinebuilding, metallurgy and for other branches of the national economy: 5,000 tons of steel, 11,000 tons of coke and coal, 3,000 tons of metals, 1,000 tons of machines and equipment for the industrial projects under construction, 1,300 tons of chemicals, 500 cars and 2,000 tons of various goods for the people. In spite of bad weather, the workers from the various importing enterprises and [word indistinct] complex are immediately processing the goods received and dispatching them to various parts of the country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU]

PURPOSE OF UPCOMING PARTY CARDS EXCHANGE DISCUSSED

AU051342Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Through Leninist Style to Success"]

[Excerpt] This year will put extraordinary demands on the work of all party organizations and bodies. During this year there will occur one of the very important actions in the life of the party between two congresses--the exchange of party cards, connected with individual interviews with all communists. The communist party will make use of this important event to further improve the work of communists, to consolidate party ranks, to raise the party's action capability and its strength to consistently implement and develop the Leninist norms, methods and style of work. The party will assess each member's share in the fulfillment of tasks, generalize the experience of the best ones, encourage where necessary, and openly talk with those who are still not giving the party and society all that is in their power. All communists will have an opportunity to ponder their work and more profoundly grasp the meaning of party membership, which obliges one to observe a high degree of responsibility and exactingness toward oneself and others, to perform exemplary work and lead an exemplary life.

MEETING VIEWS SEVERE WEATHER, FUEL SAVING MEASURES

LD051814Y Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 9, CETEKA--The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Federal Government appreciated at their meeting today the selfless work of teams which have exerted great effort to overcome the difficulties caused by the wave of frosts in the country. Discussing further (?ways) in securing fuels and energy supplies to the national economy and the population, the Presidium and the government said that the coping with the situation required (?even) increased effort, especially in safeguarding coal mining and transport, reliable operations at power plants and gas works and their supply systems. This in turn requires maximum economizing on all kinds of fuels and energy. In order to meet the fuels, heat and energy requirements of production, the population, medical and other facilities important for the life of the population, it is necessary to adopt several other temporary regulation measures, including temporary stoppage of operation at some production enterprises and several other branches. It will be necessary inter alia to limit lighting in streets, to adapt television transmission times, to stop lessons at schools for a time, and the like. All these measures in the productive and non-productive spheres must be carried out in an organized manner and with utmost responsibility and discipline. Extraordinary attention must be paid to supplies and the living conditions of the population, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and the Federal Government said.

COLD SPELL CAUSING DIFFICULTIES IN COAL MINES

AU051355Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 79 p 1 AU

["(IS)"-signed report: "Exemplary Devotion of Workers in Surface Mines; Coal Mainly for Electric Power Stations; the Weather Hampering Miners' Effort; Urgent Order of the Day: To Save, Not Squander Power"]

[Summary] "The severe cold which affected the republic's territory at the end of last year and the beginning of the new year is causing serious difficulties in coal extraction. Smooth work has been disrupted, particularly in the surface mines. The coal is tearing up the frozen conveyor belts; the mechanisms of large machinery are frozen, too, and there are serious difficulties with rail transport.

Although the situation is more favorable in the deep mines, the first shifts in the Ostrava, Kladno and Prievidza mines this year started late, since it was impossible to bring the people to work on time; this resulted in a 5-percent extraction deficit on that day.

The situation was normalized in the deeper mines on the second day, but in the surface mines a "great struggle against nature's elements continued; a disastrous break-down situation ensued in all quarries of the North Bohemian and also of the Sokolovo coal basin." Every time a conveyor belt breaks, an 8-10-hour break in the work follows until the belt is vulcanized; but as soon as it starts working again, it breaks in another place. The workers are giving up their free time to enable extraction to continue, and the army is helping out.

On the first working day in 1979 the plan in the North Bohemian coal basin was fulfilled 54.8 percent, and in the Sokolovo basin 34.1 percent; on the second day the deficit amounted to 28,000 tons in the North Bohemian basin, and 12,000 tons in the Sokolovo basin.

Hundreds of railway freight cars loaded with frozen coal are standing near the electric power stations and along railway tracks, because the defreezing tunnels cannot cope with such amounts. "This fact is causing extraordinary concern, particularly in supplies to our electric power stations. In some instances, for instance in Chvaletice, the electric power blocks had to be shut down due to coal shortage."

We must be highly responsible in rationalizing the consumption of all kinds of power since, owing to the cold weather, the consumption of crude oil, gas and other kinds of energy have risen in the last few days.

TRANSPORTATION, ENERGY, FUEL SUPPLIES IN COLD WEATHER REPORTED

LD092125Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jan 78 LD

[Summary] The over 200,000-strong detachment of railroad men is making the utmost effort to cope with the transportation of essential goods--mainly coal for power stations and depots, and ore for foundries. This has affected passenger transportation but the situation is beginning to improve. The regional power commission in Plzen discussed the situation in the West Bohemian region today.

As regards electricity, it has been possible to shift one third of consumption to night hours. The situation has been further improved by the introduction of continuous emergency service at all distribution centers in West Bohemia.

The situation of town gas supplies is also stabilizing owing to extraordinary labor efforts at a number of gasworks. The supply situation as regards all kinds of engine fuel is good. There have been some irregularities in consumption discipline: 120 checks revealed 19 infringements.

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS IN SEVERE WEATHER

LD052130Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Today the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government discussed the situation, which has been caused by the extraordinary series of frosts, and considered a further course of action in securing supplies of fuels and energy for the national economy and population.

Great efforts have already been made by teams of workers to overcome difficulties, in particular in opencast mining of coal, the operation of power stations and supplies of fuel to them, in supplies of gas and heat, in transportation and other sectors.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government express great appreciation of the work of hundreds of thousands of our miners, power workers, transport workers, national committees, members of the army and security forces, party, trade union and youth organizations and bodies.

However, coping with the situation in the next few days will require intensified efforts, especially in insuring the planned output of coal and its transportation, reliable operations at power stations and gasworks and their supply networks and systems. The priority task of all sectors of our national economy is to contribute as much as possible to the solution of these tasks by the exemplary fulfillment of supplies to the fuel-power base and transportation, as well as by maximum economies in all kinds of fuels and energy.

In order to meet the basic requirements of industry, and insure supplies of fuels, heat and energy to the population, medical and other facilities important for the life of citizens in the current situation, it is necessary to adopt a number of further temporary control measures, including the temporary restriction of the operation of some production facilities, and also in some other spheres. In accordance with this, it will be necessary, to limit street lighting temporarily, rearrange television transmission times, to call temporary school holidays, and so forth. All these measures in the production and nonproduction spheres must be carried out in an organized manner and with the utmost reponsibility and discipline.

At the present time the paramount task of economic bodies and national committees is the active and speedy implementation of all indispensable measures, while they pay extra-special attention to the population's supplies and living conditions.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government are convinced that our working people will accept with understanding the measures adopted and support them actively and they will selflessly contribute to coping with the current difficult situation.

MEASURES TO LIMIT CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY ADOPTED

LD072102Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in order to limit demands on the consumption of electricity during the morning peak, has decided that beginning tomorrow, the start of working hours in all economic, state and social organizations and bodies of the nonproductive sphere in Prague, Bratislava and Brno, will be at 0800. This measure does not include state and cooperative shops supplying foodstuffs.

As of Tuesday, 9 January, the government of the Czech Socialist Republic and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic will alter the start of working hours in similar organizations and bodies of other large cities, according to the concrete situation.

The leading workers of central offices and directors of organizations have also been given the powers to alter, in justified cases, the working hours of employed mothers, who have to look after children up to the age of 15 years. This decision by the Czechoslovak Government will stay in force until further notice.

ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING WITHIN CEMA NOTED

AU051309Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Jan Bohac article: "Necessity of More Effective Cooperation; the Present and the Prospects of Our Agricultural Engineering"]

[Excerpt] International contracts of our agricultural engineering involve some 50 new, advanced machines and machinery lines for the most important agricultural technologies and the joint research and development of tractors. In the years 1971-1975 Czechoslovak specialized production fulfilled our own needs and the needs of other socialist countries with 14 types of machinery while we imported 21 types. Subsequent contracts specified serial production for 16 types of machinery, all of them produced by the Zbrojovka economic production unit. These are in particular, potato-sowing machines, hop-picking machines and hop-harvesting centers from the Agrostroj Prostejov enterprise; sugar beet toppers and diggers and engine-powered reaping machines from the Agrostroj Pelhrimov enterprise and hydraulic loading machines from the Hmpolec engineering works. The range of imported technology has expanded to 64 types of machinery.

Apart from these contracts concerned with the specialization of production programs, the CSSR also has bilateral cooperation contracts with its partners, for instance with Poland for the research, development and production of tractors. Romania also takes part in this cooperation contract, by supplying the front driving axles. A similar contract with the Polish partners involves an automotive reaping cutter of the second generation; cooperation with the Soviet Union, which will produce one of the exchangeable reaping attachments for this machine, is also being negotiated. Hungarian agricultural engineering has a significant share in the production of other Czechoslovak agricultural mechanisms: In the production of the SPS 420 automotive reaping cutter from Agrostroj Prostejov and by producing sets for sugar beet harvest and equipment for the engine-powered reaping machine MF 70-73 and the terra system from Agrostroj Jicin.

Further Development and Prospects

The long-term special purpose programs of the socialist countries specified 35 decisive jointly prepared machines and equipment in the field of agricultural technology. They all are high-performance, mostly automotive, machines for the cultivation, harvest and post-harvest processing of cereals, valuable fodder crops, sugar beet, potatoes and corn and machinery complexes insuring the mechanization and automation of livestock production. Among the projects assigned to Czechoslovakia is, for instance, the development of further generations of the automotive sugar beet topper from Agrostroj Jicin and of the automotive reaping cutter from Agrostroj Prostejov.

MILITARY SUCCESSES OF 'CAMBODIAN PATRIOTS' REPORTED

AU051151Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "Successes of Patriots"]

[Text] On 30 December the armed forces of Cambodian patriots assisted by the population that is revolting against the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary liberated the town of Kratie, the administrative center of the province of the same name, located on the Mekong River, some 160 kilometers northeast of Phnom Penh. [paragraph continues]

This was announced by the Cambodia Press Agency SPK. The patriots killed, injured or took as prisoners several hundred soldiers of the reactionary clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and took possession of large quantities of military material and food. The revolutionary forces assisted by the population also liberated Bunglung and Bokheo in the Province of Rattanakiri.

The Cambodian leader Khieu Samphan appealed yesterday to the world via Phnom Penh radio, to "all friends, far and near", "to help save the Cambodian regime." The antigovernment movement has namely spread, according to reports from Cambodia, to 16 of the 19 Cambodian provinces.

So far the regime of Pol Pot's and Ieng Sary's clique has enjoyed the generous support of the Chinese leadership. Financial help and weapons have flowed from China to Cambodia, Chinese advisers were assigned to the army. This help did not, however, suffice to consolidate the compromised government of terror and violence. The news on the establishment of the KNUFNS front has undoubtedly worked its way to the people and encouraged them to desperately battle for the defeat of the cruel regime of the pro-Chinese adventurers. The liberation of the important port of Kratie on the Mekong River is evidence of this. Pol Pot's regime, however, which does not want to admit its own weakness and the strength of the patriotic resistance in order not to lose Peking's favor, is shouting fabrications and lies into the world that it is a victim of an attack and through Vietnam attacks the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

The whole world already knows about the crimes of the Cambodian clique, which has murdered tens of thousands of innocent people, cast hundreds of thousands into completely primitive, difficult living conditions, broken families apart, prohibited freedom of movement, abolished money and is forcing the population to toil to the point of absolute exhaustion, without rewarding them. Can this regime rely on having any friends at all?

BRIEFS

IMPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN--In accordance with the protocol on goods exchange between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for 1979, Czechoslovakia will deliver to Afghanistan trucks, construction and road construction machinery, irrigation, mining and hospital installations, chemicals and various types of consumer goods. Afghanistan's exports will consist above all of raw [surova] cotton and wool, oleinous seeds, raw skins and furs, various types of dried fruit, spices and some types of finished products. [Text] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 4 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

HOMES FLOODED--The Cidlina River, which has burst its banks, flooded 76 family homes in the village of Sloupno in the Hradec Kralove region, and six homes and meadows in and near the village of Loukonosy in Kolin District. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

NEW ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNIT--A new economic production unit, the "Enterprise of Automation and Computer Technology Prague," was established on 1 January 1979 by a merger of the "Enterprise of Instruments and Automation Prague," the "Tesla" enterprise of Banska Bystrica, the "Zbrojovka" enterprise of Brno, and the newly established special-purpose organization "Research Institute of Computer Technology Zilina." Eng Vladimir Hojka was appointed general director of the new economic production unit. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Delegation Departs

LD072052Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this evening on a visit to the Republic of India. He goes at the invitation of N.S. Reddy, president of the Republic of India.

On his trip to the Republic of India, Erich Honecker is being accompanied by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the SED Central Committee, as well as Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the joint GDR-India economic committee, and Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs. Erich Honecker was cordially seen off by the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Guenther Kleiber and Gerhard Schuerer. Also present at the departure were the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of state Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Herbert Weiz and other members of the SED Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

Also present, among others, were the charge d'affaires of the Republic of India to the GDR, Inder L. Malik, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov.

Stops in Tashkent

LD081002Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0435 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, made a short stopover in Tashkent on his flight to the Republic of India.

The Central Committee of the Uzbekistan CP, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government of the republic gave a breakfast in honor of Erich Honecker and his entourage which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Greets Brezhnev Over USSR

LD081003Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0535 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on overflying the USSR. It states: "On overflying the territory of the USSR on an official visit to the Republic of India, I convey most cordial greetings to you and the fraternally allied Soviet people.

"I take the opportunity to wish you and all communists and workers of the USSR fresh successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in developing communism and in fighting for peace, disarmament, security and social progress in the world."

Arrives in Delhi

LD080747Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0553 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Delhi--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, arrived in Delhi on a visit to India this morning.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE

DW051145Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Jan 79 DW

[Interview with Prof Stefan Doernberg, director of the Institute for International Relations and vice president of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Prof Doernberg, 1979 is the year between the Helsinki followup conferences of Belgrade and Madrid. What are the tasks of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation?

[Answer] Well, I might say that today, safeguarding world peace and, in this context, safeguarding European security is the decisive issue, the main task of world politics. It is clear that the GDR committee as a component of the movement of the European public must see its mission in contributing to the guarantee of European security. I must add in this context that you cannot simply speak of a delineation of capabilities in this respect but that the most diversified forces must participate in the campaign for the implementation of peaceful coexistence.

The Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states contains a comprehensive assessment of the present international situation and a very concrete, comprehensive program, since safeguarding peace is the first priority in the foreign policy of all socialist states. At the same time the Moscow declaration appealed to the public, proceeding from the premise that these issues can be brought to successful conclusion only because of the shift in the power ratio to the advantage of socialism--also a reason why the Helsinki conference was a success--because the coordinated foreign policies of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community promotes them, and because the public, too, is taking an active part. Our GDR committee considers itself a partner for dialog, for joint action, with all those who advocate peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

[Question] Where do you currently see the greatest dangers and risks for security on our continent?

[Answer] I think this question can be answered quite unequivocally. Great advances have been made in the field of guaranteeing peace. Peace has become secure as a result of the growing strength of socialism, through the most diversified agreements and treaties concluded, but also through the initial measures in the field of disarmament. But at the same time we see that the aggressive forces of imperialism continue with their stepped-up armament. So I would like to clothe this into a simple formula: Armament and peace are not compatible. The arms race, escalated by the imperialist forces, is clearly directed against the security of all citizens in Europe and the whole world, against international cooperation. For this reason we regard disarmament today as the key issue for making detente and also the recuperation of the international climate irreversible.

[Question] Essentially, struggle for security is a struggle for disarmament. You have just stressed that point. On what will the GDR committee concentrate this year?

[Answer] A meeting of the international Committee for European Security and Cooperation will be held in Brussels before the end of January. This meeting is to discuss, and will surely also adopt, a concrete program for actions by the European public in 1979. We can say even now that what matters first of all is to (?promote) the negotiations which are currently in progress. There are many such negotiations. I refer to the SALT negotiations, which actually are approaching their conclusion, the negotiations in Vienna on the the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, negotiations that have been in progress since 1973 and which, had it been up to the peace-loving forces, would have led to success long ago. After all, the socialist countries have submitted very concrete proposals acceptable to all, proposals whose implementation would have meant about 300,000 fewer troops in Europe today including, of course, corresponding arms and equipment.

Yet, the forces of NATO have reacted to these proposals with a program of armament. So what matters, I think, is to make an effort to bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion. At the same time everything must be prevented that might entail another arms-race cycle. What I have in mind particularly is the neutron bomb. There was a strong movement against the neutron bomb last year. The United States could not dare begin with the production of the neutron bomb. But now it is trying it another way by producing the most important components of this bomb. It is important not to achieve a final ban of this weapon, this barbaric weapon, as well as of all other new mass-destruction weaspons.

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH EGYPT

LD060216Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The annual protocol for trade between the GDR and Egypt in 1979 was signed in Berlin today. The signing was preceded by negotiations between government delegations of the two countries.

The GDR will primarily deliver products of the machine and vehicle-building, electrotechnical and chemical industries, and will import from Egypt products to supply the GDR economy, such as cotton, cotton yarn, fabric and oil.

HOFFMANN THANKS MINERS, SOLDIERS FOR PRODUCTION EFFORTS

LD052336Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cottbus--Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, and member of the SED Politburo, visited miners and soldiers in the Welzow-Sued and Meuro open-cast lignite mines in Cottbus Bezirk today. He conveyed to them thanks from the GDR party and state leadership for their work in stabilizing production in the coal and energy industries.

Through the efforts of the working people and soldiers in the Welzow-Sued open-cast mine, on Thursday gas production in the Schwarze Pumpe combine returned for the first time to its peak output of over 14 million cubic meters of gas.

BRIEFS

PDRY VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER--Aden (ADN)--A vocational training center built by an FDJ friendship brigade for the PDRY's Socialist Youth Association (ASHID) was handed over at the end of the year in (Al-Kod) in the third province. At this new center, 120 apprentices can be trained as agricultural machinery and automobile mechanics. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON BISZKU-LED DELEGATION TO CUBA

Meets Castro

LD062258Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Fidel Castro called on Bela Biszku, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, at the Havana Hotel where the Hungarian party and state delegation is staying. Bela Biszku and Fidel Castro held a friendly discussion about the two countries' relations. The head of the Hungarian delegation conveyed to Fidel Castro the greetings of Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, and the Central Committee.

Meets Osvaldo Dorticos

LD060015Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bela Biszku, leader of the Hungarian party and state delegation taking part in the celebrations on the occasion of the anniversary of the Cuban revolution, has had talks in Havana with Osvaldo Dorticos, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party. Bela Biszku presented Osvaldo Dorticos with a small statue, called "liberation," by Sandor (Mikus), as a symbolic present from the party Central Committee.

Delegation Returns

LD062344Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian Party and government delegation led by Bela Biszku, Politburo member, which took part in the celebrations held on the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, has arrived home from Havana. The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Imre Gyorgy, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly; and Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry.

LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD060010Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the revolution, the Cuban ambassador to Budapest, Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, gave a reception. The reception was attended by members of the MSZMP Politburo; Istvan Huszar, deputy premier; and Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of Kisz Central Committee; Imre Gyori, secretary of the party Central Committee; Rezsoe Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Gyula Szeker, deputy premier, and several government members.

REPORTAGE ON PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT SESSION

Losonczi, Apro Attend

LD052323Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] The National Council of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] held a meeting in Budapest today. "Gyula Kallai, president of the PPF, greeted the members of the National Council and the Presidium, who included Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly."

Sarlos Addresses Session

LD052316Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The National Council of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] met today in the parliament building. Geza Foldvari reports: The meetings of PPF delegates are always good opportunities for reporters to meet acquaintances. Workers, scholars, church leaders, teachers and members of producers cooperatives--all the people whom we meet in the course of our work--participate in the movement. This aspect of the movement--the fact that it unites all strata of our society--was one of the topics touched upon by Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general, at today's session. In his speech Sarlos reviewed the PPF's achievements since the Sixth PPF Congress, which was held in 1976. This is how he summed up the PPF's experiences:

[Sarlos--begin recording] The committees of the PPF have reached out to every settlement in the country and every strata of our society in order to convey the ideas which could play a determining part in our work of today and tomorrow. In doing so we have found that our society's interest in public affairs has become deeper and encompasses more dimensions. The program followed by those engaged in politics and the social organs and institutions whose purpose is to improve and build links with the masses have always operated on the principal that the citizen should not be merely a recipient of good ideas and programs, but that he should be able to shape and create them and he should help state work through his suggestions and observations. Another finding is that a healthy impatience has developed with existing faults and that in some places there is a demand for those responsible to take firm steps to overcome these difficulties and problems. This is a consequence of the public's general interest in national affairs. Finally, we found that the citizens not only make use of freedom of expression but that they also wish to participate in the country's tasks. [end recording]

Speaking of the tasks for the future, Istvan Sarlos said that the PPF can help build the country by motivating the people to think together and act together in solving our problems and reaching our goals. This is what the secretary general said about the possibilities for achieving this goal:

[Sarlos--begin recording] A social movement, including the PPF, can be successful and effective if it has a political program which it can accept and can persuade others to accept; if there is a political atmosphere which makes openness and the development of relations based on equality possible; and when the country's economic situation is such that it motivates people to greater action, to take steps against their difficulties and to unite with each other. It is my view that we can safely say, if we regard the work of the PPF during the past 2 and a half years as good, that the fundamental reason for this is that we live in this country, as the citizens of a country building socialism--a country where the work of building is in accordance with our goals and where there is order, discipline and security. All this is characteristic of our country, even if during the present period--during these weeks and months--we speak in general of the worries, difficulties and problems and not of our successes and achievements. [end recording]

The report was followed by a debate which covered, among other things, education for the national minorities in their own languages, the good relations between state and church, cultural life of small villages and further increasing the number of PPF activists. Thereafter the National Council adopted the report and made decisions on personal matters.

The post of deputy chairman, which became vacant with the death of Gyula Ortutay, was filled by Janos Gosztonyi, secretary of state for education. Kalman Szabo, deputy chairman, asked to be relieved of the post because of his duties elsewhere. He was replaced by Janos Marton, director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS ASPECTS OF 1979 AGRICULTURAL PLAN

AU051449Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Report attributed to unnamed staff member: "From the 1979 Plant Production Plan; Cereals on 3 Million Hectares; More Horticultural Products; Vineyard Planting; Efficiency, Thrift in the Foreground in Agriculture"]

[Text] In 1979 agricultural production must achieve an output value 3.0-3.5 percent higher than in 1978. As part of this the development of plant production must be vigorously intensified.

Areas of cultivation and the composition of field plant production will not undergo any great changes in 1979, either. However, more attention should be paid to a rational utilization of arable land and a reduction of the proportion of fallow and uncultivated tracts. Within domestic plant production, the production of cereals represents the greatest value. Cereals occupied an area of approximately 2.95 million hectares in recent years. The estimates of the 1979 plan provide for an area sown with cereals in excess of 3 million hectares. Increasing primarily the area sown with corn is a major task. The area sown with wheat, that is, the wheat producing area, will not change to any appreciable extent in 1979, either. The task in wheat production is to consolidate the already attained high production standard and to increase the proportion of the area sown with wheat species of a higher value to the bakery industry. Of the industrial plants, the area sown with sugar beets can be reduced, if only slightly, in comparison with 1978. Requirements will be met by the planned average output of 370 centners per hectare and greater sugar content. Demand for plant-derived oils and fats is increasing at home and abroad alike, this calls for a development of oil seed production. According to the plan, the farms will produce oil-yielding plants on 249,000 hectares. This area will include considerably more land than last year sown with sunflowers, which is a very valuable plant, totaling 157,000 hectares. The plan forsees an area of 17,000 hectares sown with tobacco and an average tobacco yield of 13.5 centners per hectare. To satisfy the requirements of the light industry, our agriculture will produce fibre hemp on 12,000 and fibre flax on 8,000 hectares. The production standard attained in recent years makes it possible to reduce the area sown with potatoes to 85,000 hectares. With an average yield of 160 centners per hectare, this area can completely satisfy domestic requirements.

Improving the efficiency and profitability of production is a fundamental demand in all sectors of plant cultivation. There is a particularly great deal to do in the production of rough and bulk fodder where yields are low and their substantive value greatly diminishes during the period preceding storage. Important interests are attached to the exploitation of these reserves. Of the horticultural branches, the production of vegetables must be increased 12-13 percent as compared with 1978 and 4 percent as compared with the good production year 1977. Of all the fresh vegetables, 43 percent is used up by the processing industry and 35 percent is consumed by the population, the rest is exported. The fruit-producing area will not appreciably change in 1979. The plan foresees the production of 1.55 million tons of fruit, and apples constitute over 60 percent of this. One-third of the output is utilized by the population, one-third by the processing industry and one-third by the foreign trade enterprise. It is planned to plant 3,000 hectares of vineyards in 1979. The plan foresees an average yield of 50 centers per hectares on the 170,000 hectares of productive vineyard area.

SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE CRITICIZES PRC'S POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

LD051740Y Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan, PAP--"China has not been interested in the reunification of Vietnam. China's policy towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam after its reunification reflects this stand", says Andrzej Halimarski in an extensive review entitled "China's Policy Towards Vietnam" carried by the monthly SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE.

"A united and socialist Vietnam, pursuing an independent and sovereign policy, maintaining friendly relations with the USSR and socialist countries and rejecting China's stand on many key international questions, was seen by the Chinese leadership as an obstacle standing in the way of implementing China's long-range plans for supremacy in Indochina and in South-East Asia.

"What does the current Chinese policy towards Vietnam aim at?", asks Halimarski. "Firstly, it aims at turning Indochina into its reserves sphere of influence. This can be achieved only by imposing the Chinese orientation on all states in the Indochina Peninsula. This, in turn, requires the removal of the main obstacle preventing the implementation of this goal, that is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam being tied with treaties of friendship with the Soviet Union and socialist countries and enjoying unusual prestige in the world.

"Secondly, the present Chinese policy aims at implementing territorial claims of special strategic and economic importance (oil), especially concerning the Truang Sa and Hoang Sa archipelagoes in the South-China Sea.

"Beijing's [Peking] activities in this region are carefully planned and coordinated. They are of a long-range character and cover the spheres of policy and economy, military affairs as well as propaganda and psychological questions", says Halimarski.

"These activities are carried out in the regional plane (South-East Asia and Indochina) and in the sphere of bilateral relations with the SRV.

"In Indochina, Beijing's anti-Vietnamese policy is pursued through the Cambodian regime, that is entirely dependent on the support and aid extended by China. In bilateral relations, the Chinese leadership adopted the policy of open confrontation towards the SRV, with the primary goal to maximally weaken and destabilize that country.

"The policy of the Beijing's leadership towards the Socialist Vietnam is the policy without any prospects, that is a relic of the imperial era, which is doomed to inevitable failure", goes on Halimarski. "Do Chinese leaders really so badly know their southern neighbours so as to think that they will now succeed in accomplishing what emperors of the Empire of the Middle [as received] failed to carry into effect for over 2,000 years? Do they really forget that Vietnam is not alone?", asks Halimarski recalling the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded recently between the USSR and the SRV.

CONCLUSION OF FOUR-POWER TALKS IN GUADELOUPE REPORTED

LD070023Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The meeting of the chiefs of four Western states ended yesterday, 6 January, in Guadeloupe, the French overseas territory.

They were Presidents Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. After the talks ended the four leaders made brief statements to the press. They all emphasized, among other things, the importance of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, expressing the hope that the talks will soon reach a positive conclusion. The four participants in the meeting also said that there were no differences during the talks in the assessment of the world situation. President Carter added, however, that there are certain differences in the bilateral relations among the states that attended the meeting.

POLITIKA WRITES ON PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

LD080744Y Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[From the press review: POLITIKA on Chinese-U.S. relations]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan, PAP--The Warsaw weekly POLITIKA (No 1) carries a comprehensive article by .lined "Card: Chinese or American?" Excerpts:

"On December 15, the governments of the United States and the People's Republic Of China announced that the two countries had decided to recognize one another and establish diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979. A new situation has thus emerged which may have an impact not only on the relations between the U.S. and China.

"One point of the joint American-Chinese communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations says: None of the sides will seek hegemony in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean or in any other region of the world. Each of the sides is against the attempts by any other country or group of countries to impose such hegemony.

"If these formulations were considered out of the context of Asia's political reality and political phraseology used by Beijing [Peking] for years, they might not arouse any doubts. But it is otherwise known that 'anti-hegemonism' is a formula forged by Beijing leaders and synonymous to anti-Sovietism. It is generally known that Sino-Japanese negotiations on friendship treaty had been suspended for some years because of Beijing's insistence on the inclusion of the so-called anti-hegemonist clause openly directed against the USSR," POLITIKA continues.

"When Beijing finally won the war of nerves with Tokyo over the clause, the Soviet-Japanese relations became affected.

"The United States must have been fully aware of the repercussions that the formulations will cause. No wonder then that Zbigniew Brzezinski was quick to explain that normalization of American-Chinese relations should not be viewed as a step hostile to the USSR.

"But even if the President of the United States wants to prove that he does not intend to use the 'Chinese card' for anti-Soviet purposes it is obvious there are forces in the U.S. which would like to play it that way, and that the President has no influence whatsoever on Chinese playing the anti-Soviet 'American card.'

"From the point of view of realism in the international relations the fact of China's recognition by the United States should be welcomed as a positive step, and it universally is. Nonetheless, opinions as to the impact of American-Chinese normalization on the process of detente vary greatly.

"In Asia alone, voice of approval are being heard as well as of anxiety that normalization means that the U.S. have finally recognized the Chinese zone of influence in the region of Asia and the Pacific."

$300 MILLION CREDIT GRANTED BY U.S.

LD062212Y Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 6 Jan, PAP--The Department of Agriculture of the U.S. Government reported that a 300 million dollar credit for the purchases of grains, fodders, cotton, fats and other foodstuffs had been granted to Poland.

The decision is a result of agreements concluded in the course of a session of the joint Polish-American commission for trade held in Washington on November 8-9 last year.

GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT FROM WEATHER CONDITIONS REPORTED

LD052220 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 5 January reports on efforts in Poland to overcome the effects of the unusually severe winter weather. The radio reports that three thermal stations in Warsaw are operating normally, while conditions at a fourth are improving. Most of Warsaw was thus being heated, while it is hoped that the remaining portions of the city would be supplied with heat by 6 January.

The radio says that more trains were arriving in the Silesian coal fields. In all, over 160 trains in the last 24 hours were loaded with coal, which was then distributed throughout the country. The radio adds that some 25,000 persons were working to restore the railway system, primarily by thawing links and switches.

The radio reports that power supplies in Gdansk voivodship remain critically short. It states that periodic cuts are scheduled for residential areas, and that the shipyards are receiving 50 percent less power than normal.

The radio says that the movement of goods at the docks is proceeding, but at a reduced rate. It notes that on 4 January only 25,000 tons of goods were moved.

The radio notes that the output of electrical power stations is improving, but adds that supplies of coal are running low. In some areas power plants have reserves for only 1-2 days.

The radio reports that 80 percent of the motor and bus routes are operating normally and that air traffic is being restored.

"In an interview for PAP Gen Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, deputy minister of national defence, said that the army is helping to combat the weather by working in thermal power stations, transporting food and dealing with ice-jams. Military power generators are functioning at hospitals, production works and in villages. Bread from military field bakeries is being supplied to people in many places. Special military equipment, even heavy pieces such as tanks, artillery tractors, troop carriers, floating equipment and helicopters are rendering invaluable services to the economy."

The radio says that more than 100,000 persons are working to provide adequate telephone and teleprinter communication.

Armed Forces Help Clear Ports

LD052222Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The armed forces are helping in the ports to alleviate the danger of a blockage of river estuaries and port channels, and also of floods. Tugs of the Polish Navy have begun to open the ice fields.

PZPR'S FRELEK WRITES ON TIES WITH USSR, PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD080924Y Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan, PAP--In the post-war period Poland has become one of the strongest links of a new alignment of forces in Europe, wrote PUWP CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek in an article "Poland in a Changed World" published in the SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE monthly. The author states that Poland owes its position in Europe and the world to fundamental changes that took place in Poland and to a new situation which occured after the war and as a result of the post war development both in Europe and the world. New relations with the Soviet Union have been and will remain the most important issue in every respect.

"The post-war period," wrote Frelek, "proved that the relations of friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union are of crucial importance. Those relations are mutually advantageous. The relations guaranteed Poland independence and security. And for the Soviet Union, the socialist, allied Poland created a new situation at its Western border thus ensuring stability in that neuralgic region of central Europe."

Close cooperation with the Soviet Union guarantees Polish foreign policy an effective implementation of all its tasks.

The PUWP CC secretary stressed the need to build a lasting structure of security in central Europe, the more so as the past year saw mounting pressures to change the existing alignment of forces in Europe and the world, the alignment which constitutes the basis of international security.

The main political direction pursued by the Chinese leadership is to question the post-war alignment of forces. The Chinese leaders pursue a policy of hegemonistic pressure exerted upon Indochina, they concluded an anti-Soviet treaty with Japan and are looking for ways of infringing upon the peaceful stability in Europe by means of supporting slogans of "reunification of Germany" and attempting to animate ancient territorial and ethnic disputes in the Balkans. This is coupled with a drive to develop the nuclear and conventional potential of China, to militarize the country and to make leading capitalist countries join that process of militarization.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH MACHINE ENGINEERING WORKERS 30 DEC

AU051355Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--On the occasion of the plan implementation by the Ministry of the Machine Engineering Industry, Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met on 30 December 1978 with representatives of the associations and plants of the machine engineering industry. Aleksander Kopec, minister of machine engineering industry, reported to the premier on the implementation of the tasks of the national economic plan for 1978.

The machine engineering industry's production in 1978 was worth some Z390 billion, and some 28 percent of it was market production. Overfulfilling its tasks in this regard, the machine engineering industry will supply the domestic market with additional production worth Z1.2 billion.

The 1979 tasks of the machine engineering industry were discussed during the meeting.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SCOUT UNION LEADERS 28 DEC

AU051354Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, received on 28 December the leaders of the Polish Scout Union, led by Jerzy Wojciechowski, master scout of People's Poland. Gen Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, vice minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, was present.

During the meeting the scout union leaders discussed the union's achievements in ideological-educational and patriotic-defense work, paying particular attention to the union's planned undertakings this year, the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

W. Jaruzelski highly valued the union's work, particularly in the field of propagating the traditions and achievements of the peaceful service of the people's armed forces.

BRIEFS

NEW VOIVODSHIP APPOINTMENTS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after (?seeking) the opinion of the voivodship people's council in Siedlce, has appointed Marian Wozniak to the post of voivode of Siedlce. Marian Wozniak was recently director of the regional planning group in the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Grzebisz-Nowicka from the post of voivode of Siedlce Zofia in connection with her appointment as first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Siedlce. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD]

TRADE MINISTER BURTICA HAS TALKS WITH ANGOLAN OIL MINISTER

AU052045Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, this afternoon received Jorge de Morais Monti, minister of petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola, who is in our country on a friendly visit. During the meeting the two sides stressed the upward trend of relations between Romania and Angola, and emphasized the decisive significance of the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto, and the desire of the two countries to develop these relations.

Andrei Meets Angolan Minister

LD062117Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1415 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jan, AGERPRES--On January 6 Stephan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, met Jorge de Morais Monti, minister of petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola, now on a visit of friendship in Romania. During the meeting they discussed problems of mutual interest regarding the development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two countries and peoples, as well as some aspects of the present-day international political life.

ELENA CEAUSESCU AWARDED DISTINCTION ON BIRTHDAY

AU061500Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] "A ceremony took place today at the RCP Central Committee headquarters at which Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, was awarded a distinction for her longstanding activity in the workers revolutionary movement, for her remarkable contribution to developing and asserting Romanian science, for her particular contribution to implementing the party's and state's policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland, and on her birthday.

"The ceremony was attended by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrades Manea Manescu, Stefan Voitec, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazcu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Vasile Musat and Marin Vasile."

Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government, read the letter addressed to Comrade Elena Ceausescu by the Executive Political Committee. The letter extends warm, comradely congratulations and best wishes for health, success and much happiness to Comrade Elena Ceausescu on her birthday, and expresses great words of appreciation for her extensive and remarkable activity for her contribtuion to the great work of socialist construction in Romania and its advance toward communism.

The high distinction "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," First Class, was handed to Comrade Elena Ceausescu by Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu then took the floor and expressed warm thanks to the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee for the letter and wishes, and for the high distinction which she views as an appreciation of her activity and her contribution to implementing the party's policy of socialist construction and of developing science and culture at a high rate and of continuously improving the degree of civilization of all people.

At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the other party-state officials extended warm congratulations to Comrade Elena Ceausescu for her award.

Elena Ceausescu Speaks

LD062026Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jan, AGERPRES--Warmly thanking the Executive Political Committee of the party for the letter and wishes, for the high distinction she was awarded, Elena Ceausescu said among others:

Allow me, dear comrades, to see in these warm manifestations an expression of the appreciation our party and people give to my work as an activist of the Romanian Communist Party, to the contribution made to the impementation of the party policy of building socialism, of developing the economy, science and culture at a high rate, of steadily raising the welfare and civilization of our entire people.

My birthday coincides with the anniversary of over four decades of activity within the revolutionary movement, the Romanian Communist Party. I would like to stress that the moment I joined the party was essential for my whole life. I have always considered that there is no greater satisfaction than serving the cause of the working class to which I belong, the cause of the many, the cause of the party, of my people.

I cannot help mentioning how that, since the underground period, I was very lucky to work directly with my life mate who was for me an example of staunchness and devotion in the revolutionary struggle, of unflinching confidence in the victory of the just cause of the working class, of our party.

I am greatly satisfied to see that today in our country the party's ideals of liberty, justice and equity have been attained, to take part in the great revolutionary transformations occurred in our homeland these years, in the great achievements recorded by the Romanian people under the party leadership in the grand work of building the new socialist society. It can be said that never throughout its history has our people had such a strong and conscious force, inspiring it and leading it in the struggle for a free, independent, dignified and happy life like the Romanian Communist Party. Never before have the people, all the working people, whatever their nationality, of our country been so united around the party, around the Central Committee, the party general secretary.

The dynamic development of our entire country is organically linked to the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, to the steady enhancement of its leading role in society.

The active foreign policy of our party and state of peace and collaboration, its constructive contribution to the settlement of the major problems of international life, to disarmament, detente and security throughout the world made our people have numberless friends on all the meridians of the planet, made Romania enjoy a well-deserved international prestige. Fulfilling the tasks entrusted by the party (?and, by the people I have made my contribution to the translation of this policy into life.

Certainly, speaking about our general policy I would like to refer to our party's particular care to the steady advance and flourishing of science, for grounding the new system we are building on the last achievements in modern scientific and technical thinking. I am greatly satisfied for the fact that in my field of activity, together with the other scientists, I can make my contribution to the implementation of the party policy of linking ever closer scientific research to the concrete [word indistinct] of life, to the progress and ever more powerful assertion of the Romanian science, both nationally and internationally.

I would like to assure you, dear comrades, our Central Committee, the party that I will further do my utmost to make my contribution together with the other comrades to the carrying out of this grand programme, that I will always work with abnegation and energy for the consistent implementation of the party policy--policy that I have been [word indistinct] body and soul since very young and which has as (?its) goal the welfare and happiness of the people, the liberty and dignity of our socialist nation.

Executive Committee Holds Dinner

AU062030Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] "The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee gave a comradely dinner at the Spring Palace in honor of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu on her birthday. "The dinner was attended by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Manea Manescu and other comrades of the party-state leadership, together with their wives."

Comrade Stefan Voitec proposed a toast in honor of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and wished her much good health, a long life and great work energy, on behalf of all those present. In response, Comrade Elena Ceausescu once again expressed thanks to the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee for the wishes extended to her, and expressed her determination to continue to contribute to implementing the great program of developing science, culture and the economy at a high rate and to improving the living standard of the working people.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU052047Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] "On the 20th anniversary of Cuba's liberation day, the Bucharest municipal party committee and the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front organized a festive meeting this afternoon. The meeting, which took place at the Pipera wood processing plant, was attended by Iosif Banc, Angelo Miculescu, Eugen Jebeleanu and Suzana Gadea, among other people." Numerous working people from Bucharest enterprises were also present, as well as members of the Cuban Embassy in Bucharest.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON NEED FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

LD052140Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jan, AGERPRES--[Words indistinct] but peaceful coexistence as the [words indistinct] alternative to a devastating world war--SCINTEIA writes in an extensive commentary on the subject, published on January 5.

[Words indistinct] press organ of the RCP underlines that coexistence must be conceived actively and constructively [words indistinct] oriented towards establishing the interstate relations on new bases of mutual trust and respect, towards a dynamic cooperation for solving [passage indistinct].

The newspaper also highlights the existence of certain negative phenomena contrary to the requirements of peaceful coexistence, of certain actions performed by forces willing to push things back to the "cold war". In spite of this complex situation the predominant feature of the international life, the newspaper writes, is the ever stronger manifestation of the peoples' will and determination to put an end to the old policy of strength, domination and dictate, to consistently promote a new policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and cooperation among states (?and peoples). Taking into account the real balance of forces in the world Romania considers that beyond the contradictions, the difficulties and the complications existing in the international life, the [word indistinct] does not develop towards an inevitable confrontation, an imminent war. One can say that it is the complications and difficulties which occurred that stress the vital necessity to act more firmly for turning the possibility of peaceful coexistence into an effective and predominant reality of our time.

In this respect, highly important is the thorough implementation and generalization (?of the) new principles of international relations: Equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, mutual advantage. These principles are the very essence of the policy of peaceful coexistence as their steady promotion and strict observance ensures the right of every nation to be full master of its own destiny and, at the same time, builds the international climate for a fruitful cooperation among all the states. All these principles have undoubtedly won international acknowledgement, but it is a long way from acknowledgement to implementation, more than often they are infringed. That is why intensive efforts are necessary to make the principles of peaceful coexistence become a fundamental law and a reality of the international life.

At the end of the commentary the newspaper underlines that the socialist states have the noble mission of being in the front ranks of the struggle for the peaceful coexistence of the states with different systems, for detente, cooperation and disarmament, for excluding war from the peoples' life. Romania's president, SCINTEIA writes, was consistently called, in his recent speeches too, on all the states to compete not in producing weapons but material and spiritual goods, to ensure the free access of all the peoples to the gains of civilization, to create a genuine humanism. Through its entire international activity, the newspaper writes in the end, Romania represents an example of high-principles and constructive policy, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence which shows that this is the only way of building confidence among states, of expanding friendly cooperation and collaboration, of maintaining and strengthening peace in the world.

EVENTS IN KAMPUCHEA REVIEWED, VUCKOVIC COMMENTS

AU062000Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] Whereas the invasion forces in Kampuchea claim that they have liberated nearly one-third of the country, the Phnom Penh government is announcing that fierce fighting continues in all border provinces and that the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered heavy losses. And naturally the struggle is also being waged on the diplomatic front. Tonight Prince Norodom Sihanouk, accompanied by former Premier Pen Nat, arrived in Beijing [Peking] by air from Phnom Penh. Following a brief stay in Beijing, Sihanouk will proceed to New York where he will lead the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming session of the UN Security Council. Ieng Sary, Kampuchea's present minister for foreign affairs, had also been expected in Beijing but he failed to arrive tonight aboard the regular airline flight. It has been learned that the personnel of most of the foreign embassies have been evacuated from Phnom Penh. Members of the Yugoslav Embassy, with the exception of Ambassador Lompar, also arrived in Beijing tonight.

Today Kampuchea's appeal to the UN Security Council was mentioned for the first time by the Moscow press, which does not comment on the events in Indochina but carries reports exclusively from the Vietnamese sources. Recently the Soviet committee of solidarity with Asian and African countries, on behalf of wide circles of the Soviet public, expressed its comprehensive support for the so-called Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. On this basis it is clear what the Soviet attitude will be at the forthcoming session of the UN Security Council.

Whereas Japan's government at present does not intend to stop its economic aid to Vietnam because, as it says, it has no convincing evidence that the Vietnamese troops are in fact participating in the offensive of the alleged Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. Robert Oakley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia, who is currently in Bangkok, has announced that today the United States called on Vietnam to withdraw its military units from the occupied regions in war-stricken Kampuchea. Oakley pointed out that the United States disagrees with the domestic policies of the Phnom Penh government, but that it supports its request to the UN Security Council.

Cedomir Vuckovic will say something more about the conflict in Indochina:

[Vuckovic] Kampuchea's delegation is on its way to New York to attend the Security Council session in which the case of Vietnam and Kampuchea will be internationalized. This fact alone sufficiently indicates the difficult situation in the relations between these two neighboring socialist and nonalined countries, which have been accusing each other for a long time because of border incidents. But following the latest development, including the beginning of large scale war operations in Kampuchea's territory which are allegedly conducted by the domestic malcontents against the Phnom Penh government, the situation has changed radically. It is openly claimed in the outside world that behind the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation there are in fact Vietnamese divisions whose aim is to isolate Phnom Penh from the south of the country where the ports through which Kampuchea's forces receive their war supplies are situated. The second basic aim of this offensive is also mentioned at the same time; that is, the aim of overthrowing the legal government of Kampuchea, the present regime in this country which, as is claimed, does not suit Vietnam and certain other outside factors.

Will anything change on the battlefield in the time left before the session of the Security Council?

It certainly will because, if it becomes evident that the insurgents are backed by the Vietnamese divisions, it will be hard to believe that the numerically weak units of Kampuchea could successfully resist an opponent who is several times superior.

It is certain that those who have reached for arms to solve disagreements, instead of seeking a peaceful settlement of the dispute, will suffer the greatest losses in this conflict, the consequences of which are unforeseeable. The consequences will be even graver if, at the same time, it becomes evident that the dispute, that is, the war conflict, is the result of a disharmony between the internal political systems of the two countries. And it is clear that, as a rule, the greater and more powerful country is that country which, being dissatisfied with the system in the smaller country, tries to change this system by force. The roads to this aim are different, but it is the subversive forces that are most frequently used in this connection because this is the most effective way of attaining the goal. Of course, all this must also be proved.

However, one thing is certain, and that is that every people, including the people of Kampuchea, has the right to decide on its own what system it will build. It is quite another question whether this system pleases or does not please someone outside. It is the duty of Vietnam and Kampuchea, two nonalined countries, to act in the spirit of the decisions of the Belgrade ministerial meeting of nonalined countries which adopted the resolute view that all disputes and conflicts must be solved within the movement and by peaceful means.

CAMBODIA'S SIHANOUK HANDS ENVOY IN BEIJING LETTER FOR TITO

LD071658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking]--Prince Norodom Sihanouk received Yugoslav Ambassador Mirko Ostojic here today and handed him a personal letter for President Tito. On the occasion, Sihanouk once again paid great tribute to the Yugoslav president and spoke in highly appreciative terms of his role of statesman in today's world.

Prince Sihanouk arrived in Beijing last night on his way to New York, where he will lead the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea at the Security Council session.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON FATE OF VIETNAM-CAMBODIA CONFLICT

LD061805Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] As you have heard, the war in Kampuchea continues to be the focus of the world public's attention. The Security Council has not yet met and the situation on the Kampuchean front is such that it is easy to see that action by the world organization is tardy, as has been the case many times before. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary on the subject:

The UN Security Council has rarely reacted in good time to the appeal of a member country of the world organization whose national sovereignty and territorial integrity was brought into question, and the case of Kampuchea confirms this practice. Everything points to the conclusion that the Phnom Penh government cannot count on its complaint to the Security Council receiving the right answer. The balance of forces in the council is such that is is not possible to achieve the desired agreement on the Kampuchean complaint. In just a few days, the invasion forces have occupied a third of Kampuchea's territory, which confirms their superiority both in numbers and arms.

The Hanoi government, which Kampuchea accuses of aggression, has not yet offered valid arguments that its regular units are not entangled in the conflict, nor does it deny that the forces of the so-called National Salvation Front entered Kampuchea from Vietnamese territory.

The big powers, which are following the spread of the conflict in Kampuchea attentively, have still not said everything that they have to say, apart from the PRC, which unreservedly supports the Phnom Penh government and accuses North Vietnam of aggression. The Soviet Government, which recently signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Hanoi government, is still not taking a stand; but there is no doubt that its sympathies are on Vietnam's side. The United States is trying to stand aside, but by all accounts is more preoccupied with the development of the situation in Iran than with the conflict in Southeast Asia. Britain, on the whole, behaves like its transatlantic ally, but France, surprisingly, is still contemplating what attitude to take to the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict. France would most prefer not to have to take a stand, for the Paris government wishes to preserve its position in both Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The nonalined are in a most delicate situation, for both Vietnam and Kampuchea are members of the nonalined movement. Vietnam became a member at the end of the war in Indochina, and Kampuchea did so at the very beginning. On the other hand, because of the differences which exist in assessing the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the nonalined countries are not able to adopt a united position even in the form of an appeal to the parties in the dispute to cease hostilities. The same thing occurred during the Ethiopian-Somali war and in some other cases as well.

There remains, however, the fact that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of a nonalined country and members of the United Nations are being threatened and even brought into question. Thus, this is not only a problem for the parties or groups of countries directly interested, but for the whole international community--that is, a problem for the United Nations. The United Nations' inability to react in good time is grist to the mill of the big powers in finding and imposing their own solutions which, as a rule, act to the detriment of weaker countries. In this specific case, the price of such haggling and balance of forces has to be paid by Kampuchea, and sooner or later it may be repeated in some other sensitive region. Worst of all is the belief that the occupation of foreign territory and the forceable overthrow of governments which are not to someone's taste can solve the problems which lie at the bottom of war conflicts.

Whoever might agree with the loss of Kampuchean independence, the situation in Southeast Asia will be no better than it was before the outbreak of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict. In fact, if everything possible had been done, war between the two nonalined and socialist countries would not have broken out. This way, the worst of all possible paths has been chosen. Force has won the day over reason, which is too great a price in relation to what such a policy can bring to the peoples of Southeast Asia and to peace in the world as a whole.

COLOVIC COMMENTS ON GUADELOUPE MEETING

AU062100Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Tonight the participants of the Western mini-summit meeting are holding their third and final session on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe.

As has been learned, British Prime Minister Callaghan has informed U.S. President Carter, French President Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Schmidt about Britain's intention to sell 100 Harrier-type combat planes to China. In addition to this, the four Western leaders will also discuss the wider aspects of China's opening toward the world, the latest war developments in Indochina, the East-West relations and especially disarmament, as well as the events in Iran, the crisis in the Middle East and southern Africa and other currently important world problems. But the Guadeloupe meeting is also attracting attention because questions on Western economic strategy in the coming period are being discussed at this meeting. It seems that the leading Western statesmen are particularly concerned over the latest development in the energy situation in the world, and over the repercussions that this development may have on the economic and political conditions in their own countries, as well as in the countries which are considered their loyal and, from the viewpoint of strategic interests, important allies. Dragan Colovic will say more about this:

[Colovic] The latest 14.5 percent increase in the price of petroleum as well as the suspension of the deliveries of Iranian petroleum have raised the question of a possible re-examination of the present Western strategy as regards the energy problems. It is in this context that efforts are being made to re-examine the strategy of relations with developing countries, primarily with the new, large petroleum producers. The aim of the recent meeting of seven leaders of developed and undeveloped countries in Kingston, Jamaica was to win over certain non-Arab petroleum producers. However, their efforts to separate Nigeria and Venezuela from other OPEC members, whose solidarity and, judging from all evidence, strength are again on the rise, so far have failed.

True--under strong pressure from the United States--Mexico, prospectively the largest petroleum producer in Latin America, has rejected the repeated invitation from OPEC to join it and to contribute--as a component part of the vanguard of developing countries, as is claimed--to their joint struggle for more just prices of raw materials. But although it has refused to join this organization as a member, Mexico has not failed to raise the prices of its petroleum; that is, to bring the prices of its own petroleum into accord with the latest price increases. And thereby, even though it is not formally affiliated with OPEC, it expresses its solidarity with the OPEC decision.

The Western allies are particularly concerned over the suspension of the deliveries of Iranian petroleum which seriously threatens their positions and interests in Israel, and especially in South Africa, which has been buying about 90 percent of its petroleum supplies from Iran. Of course, this imposes additional obligations on the Western allies to find solutions as quickly as possible.

Considering all this, it is not excluded that at their Guadeloupe meeting the four leading Western statesmen perhaps might also agree on directives for action to find solutions for the energy problems which, from their viewpoint, are rather complex and unforseen and which they face at the beginning of this year. However, all this must be also understood in light of the fact that Carter, Giscard, Schmidt and Callaghan are very much interested in finding at least temporary solutions for numerous energy problems as nearly as before the elections which are scheduled for this year and next year. This is expected--to the extent that this is possible--to blunt the sharp edge of the attacks of their political opponents; that is, their opposition, and to convince the voters about the ability of the present ruling teams to master the energy situation, and that precisely for this reason they must be given yet another term of office.

MODRIC VIEWS FORMATION OF BAKHTIAR GOVERNMENT IN IRAN

LD062042Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Zarko Modric commentary]

[Text] Iran now has a civilian government, while Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has indicated that he will go abroad for rest and medical treatment. This could be the beginning of the normalization of the grave internal crisis in the country of black gold, and it is most certainly the end of the shahanshah's unlimited power. Here is Zarko Modric:

The formation at long last of a civilian government in Iran should be considered as Shah Reza Pahlavi's success, though this government has neither prestige nor the ability to truly calm down the spirits in the country, in which several thousands of people lost their lives in bloody riots and demonstrations last year.

Shahpur Bakhtiar found only 16 experts for individual departments who consented to accept, in a difficult situation, the thankless task of governing Iran. Several opposition politicians refused to pull the chestnuts out of the Iranian fire, while others did not succeed in forming a government. The shah's efforts over several weeks to form a government without the hated and compromised members of his earlier regimes will be formally completed tomorrow when the parliament is expected to confirm the list of members of Bakhtiar's cabinet, in which there is only one member of the armed forces and not a single truly prominent member of the opposition.

In a brief speech the shah mentioned his departure from the country on, we quote, "health grounds." This trip could turn out to be the monarch's lengthiest rest, which would help the process of the normalization of the circumstances in the country.

But, even today demonstrators in the holy town of Qom shouted the same slogans of "Death to the Shah" as were heard the whole of last month during the Muharram, when millions of Iranians demanded nearly daily radical changes in their country.

While reports are coming in from Tehran that workers are going back to work in the most important Iranian industry--oil production--the religious leader Khomeyni and the National Front leader Sanjabi are again calling on Iranians to join in a new general strike. Some Iranians will respond to this fresh appeal, but it is certain that the majority is already tired of demonstrations, strikes and conflicts with the army and the police. This could weaken the strength of the mass protests and help Bakhtiar's government of civil servants to normalize the situation in the country, while the hated shahanshah will be gathering strength in one of the resorts, most likely in Switzerland.

The shah has withstood the greatest and most dangerous pressure during the holy month of Muharram, and now has great prospects of preserving his dynasty, but the days of his unlimited power are numbered. Bakhtiar has already indicated that one of the tasks of his temporary government is to prepare general elections. In the new Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi can only be a monarch with symbolic and certainly not real power. This most certainly represents a victory of the opposition, and thus the victims who fell on the streets of Tehran, Esfahan, Mashhad and other Iranian towns have not died entirely in vain.

The religious leaders, however, have not yet said their last words. Forecasting about Iran has been shown on several occasions to be thankless and, therefore, nobody can say with certainty that there will be no fresh riots, fresh strikes and fresh victims in Iran.

TITO RECEIVES MIKULIC, DOLANC, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD051942Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, today received Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and presidents of League of Communists central and provincial committees of the republics and provinces.

They informed President Tito about the programs of work of organizations and forums, and the implementation of the tasks adopted at the 11th Congress of the LCY and republican and provincial LCY conferences.

TITO DECORATES SERBIA'S VIDIC ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD052337Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has decorated Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, with the order of Hero of Socialist Work on the occasion of his 60th birthday and revolutionary work over many years, and for his exceptional contribution to the organization and construction of the socialist self-management society and, in particular, to the overall development and strengthening of the independence of the SFRY.

JOSHUA NKOMO ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 7 JAN

LD071437Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Joshua Nkomo, co-chairman of the Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The important guest was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Presidium Secretariat and chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for international relations and cooperation.

Immediately following his arrival, Joshua Nkomo stated that Yugoslavia is one of the countries which has been calling for the liberation of Zimbabwe for years. He added that he considers every visit of his to Yugoslavia very useful and that this time, too, views will be exchanged on the current situation in Zimbabwe and southern Africa. Nkomo said that the talks will also encompass issues related to the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries' coordinating bureau in Maputo.

DORONJSKI MEETS WITH CUBA'S FIDEL CASTRO IN HAVANA

LD062250Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Havana, January 6, (TANJUG)--Cuban Council of State President and Communist Party First Secretary Fidel Castro has met with the Yugoslav state and party delegation which attended the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Cuba's revolution.

During the ensuing talk, the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia member Stevan Doronjski and President Castro discussed the two countries' relations and the preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana in September.

SARAJEVO TV COMMENTATOR ON GOOD RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU0616000Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 79 AU

[Commentary by Dragoljub (Matica), Sarajevo television foreign political editor]

[Text] Yugoslavia maintains rather well developed relations with all of its neighboring countries. This fact is particularly reflected in economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, in cultural relations and in the tourist trade. Dragoljub (Matica), foreign political editor of Sarajevo television, visited Albania recently and discusses our relations with this neighboring country in the following commentary:

Following the conclusion of the Yugoslav-Albanian agreement on the exchange of ambassadors at the beginning of 1971, the trade relations between the two countries began to show a positive trend of growth. The value of trade in 1974 increased to $18 million from the previous total of $5 million. A protocol on trade for this year was signed in Tirana 2 months ago and significantly advances Yugoslav-Albanian economic relations. The value of the commodity trade this year should be in excess of $53.5 million. We learned in Tirana that during the past year the Albanian side imported from Yugoslavia, among other things, certain types of products which were not included in the goods lists and some products in excess of the planned quantities. It is also pointed out with satisfaction that in the recent talks there were no disagreements or difficulties.

In view of the mutual interests it can be expected that this positive development of economic cooperation will continue and extend to other spheres of Yugoslav-Albanian relations. Our country has a firm interest in developing mutually beneficial cooperation with Albania in all fields where the reciprocal interests in and possibilities for this cooperation exist, while fully respecting the principles of equality, independence, territorial integrity, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. The correctness, realism and principled character of Yugoslav foreign policy, which our country advocates in international relations in general, have been confirmed in the Yugoslav-Albanian relations so far. On our side there have never been any obstacles to a complete normalization of relations on the principles which both sides advocate. On the contrary, we believe that it is necessary and possible to expand and deepen the relations of neighborliness in the mutual interests of our peoples who nurture mutual friendly feelings and sympathies.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC STUDY SECRETARIAT ABOLISHED--Belgrade--A decision of the Federal Executive Council has abolished the Federal Executive Council Secretariat for the Study of Economic Trends. This secretariat ceased functioning on 31 December 1978. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD]

DATA SHOWS AGRICULTURAL SHORTFALL--Belgrade--According to preliminary data supplied by the Federal Institute of Statistics, the total agricultural production last year was 5 percent lower than production in 1977. In the social sector the drop was 2 percent and in the private sector 6 percent. The agricultural shortfall last year was the result of unfavorable weather conditions which caused a 16 percent decrease in grain production. Livestock breeding production was 4 percent higher than the 1977 level. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD]